

當代文獻

馬歇爾聯大演詞全文
Marshall's UN Address Stresses Need for Cooperative Approach

Other situations or problems might be mentioned, but if constructive steps are taken toward the settlement of those which have been indicated, new hope would arise among men and new confidence among the nations of the world. It will be readily seen that the above pattern is toward peace. No governments or peoples who work toward such ends can be held to be seeking war, or imperialist expansion, or disorder and strife.

還有其他的情形或問題可以提出來，但是如能採取積極的步驟，以解決這些已經提出的問題，那末人間就會產生新希望，而世界各國中亦將有新的信心。我們馬上可以看到上述的圖式是趨向和平的。凡是這圖式的工作的政府和人民，決不是追求戰爭或帝國主義的擴張或混亂與爭鬥。

We have noted with particular interest the report of the Secretary General on the work of the nations relating to the millions of people who are not yet fully self-governing. We are mindful of the obligations undertaken in the Charter for the political, economic, and social development of these peoples. We believe that all possible assistance and encouragement should be given to the end that they may play their full part in the family of nations—either as independent states or in freely chosen association with other states.

我們對於聯合國秘書長報告中，有關各國對數萬尚未獲得完全自治人民所應負的工作，特別發生興趣。我們記得在聯合國憲章中是規定要促進人民獲得政治經濟和社會發展的。我們相信他們應以一切可能的援助和鼓勵給予他們，使他們可以獨立國家的身份或自由與其他國家聯合，在國際之間充份發揮他們的作用。

In our efforts toward political settlement, we must continue working to improve the functioning of the machinery of the United Nations. We hope that the Security Council will proceed to recommend during this session of the General Assembly the admission of additional new members. There are a number of fully qualified states, now awaiting admission, whose (election) has been supported by the United States but has been blocked for reasons not consistent with the Charter. The most recent application, Ceylon, one of the few states to emerge in southern Asia, has been denied the membership to which it properly aspires.

在我們為求獲得政治解決而作的努力方面，我們必須繼續工作，以改進聯合國機器的功能。我們希望在這次聯大會議中，安理會將建議准許新會員國加入，目下有許多國家具有充份資格期待加入，美國一向支持它們加入，但是為與憲章不符的理由所阻撓，東南亞新與國家之一錫蘭最近亦曾申請加入，然而這種合理的期望竟因阻撓而未獲實現。

The report of the Interim Committee on the problem of voting in the Security Council represents the first comprehensive study on this vital problem since San Francisco and contains the views of an overwhelming majority of the members. The work of the Security Council would be greatly facilitated if the recommendations of the Interim Committee could be accepted by the members of the council.

臨時委員會就安理會表決問題所提出的一個報告，乃是自從舊金山會議以來就此一重要問題所作之第一次詳細研究，其中包含極大多數會員國的意見，有臨時委員會的建議為安理會各理事國所接受，那末安理會的工作就可以獲得極大的便利。

The Interim Committee itself has worked usefully and effectively during the past year and can continue to render an important service to the General Assembly. We hope that the Assembly will agree to its continuation for another year in order to give us more experience before deciding whether it should become a permanent part of our organization.

在過去一年中，臨時委員會本身就會發揮有權而有效的功能，並能繼續為聯大提供重要的服務，我希望聯大將同意臨時委員會繼續辦一年，俾便我們獲得更多的經驗，然後再決定臨時委員會是否成為聯合國機構之一永久部份。

The United States joins in expressing great appreciation to those individuals who have served on UN missions during the past year, either as members of national delegations or of the secretariat. These representatives in the field have served with courage and devotion to duty. Their service has been given a particularly solemn reminder of these conditions by the tragic death of Count Folke Bernadotte and Colonel Serot at the hands of assassins. The people of the United States join in tribute to the man who worked brilliantly and courageously as the UN mediator in Palestine. We pay tribute also to those others who have lost their lives in the service of peace.

美國對於在過去一年中或為各國代表團成員身份或以秘書處人員身份，在聯合國代表團方面從事工作的個人與各國國代表極大讚賞之意，這些派往各地的代表，曾以勇敢與忠誠之心履行責任，其特別值得讚賞者是在於他們在艱苦環境中，更使我們想起他們的服務，美國人民與其他國家人民一同讚揚這個為聯合國調解人員身份而任事而獲得輝煌成就的人物，我們對於為和平而犧牲生命的其他人士，也同樣表示讚揚。

聯大紀要
UN ROUNDUP

Paris, (USIS)—While the General Assembly's third regular session has continued consideration of a wide variety of economic, social, political and cultural problems, chief interest is centering on the top issues of peace and security involved in the question of the Russian blockade of Berlin and proposals for effective international control of atomic energy.

(美國新聞處巴黎電) 當聯大第三屆常會在此間考慮種種經濟社會政治及文化問題之際，大部份與會代表均集中於有關和平與安全之主要問題，此即蘇聯封鎖柏林問題以及國際有效管制原子能之建議是也。

The Security Council, despite strenuous protests of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Ukraine, agreed to hear the complaint of the United States, Great Britain and France that the Berlin blockade constitutes a threat to world peace and security. After three days' debate, during which the Eastern European delegates maintained silence, the council recessed to allow the small-power members to study the details of the complaint and possible solutions.

安理會雖然在蘇聯與烏克蘭強烈反對之下，依然同意聽取英美法之申訴，即蘇聯之封鎖柏林對世界和平與安全構成一種威脅，安理會就此一問題繼續三日，當時在東歐諸國保持沉默，其後安理會即告延會，俾小國各理事國得就申訴與可能之解決辦法詳細研究。

Meanwhile, the Assembly's Political and Security Committee completed its general debate on the atomic energy issue and named an 11-nation subcommittee to study six pending resolutions on atomic energy control.

同時聯大政治及安全委員會已完結其有關原子能問題之一般辯論，並任命一由十一國組成之小組會，俾研究有關限制原子能管制之六項議決案之決議案。

During the opening debate on the disarmament proposal, the British and Belgian delegates pointed out that although the peoples of the world wholeheartedly support

在開辯論裁軍建議時，英國及比利時代表指出一點，即世界各國人民固衷心支持裁軍但蘇聯之主張並不提供有希望之基礎，英代表並要求蘇聯提出種種建議，若使世界各國人民相信蘇聯有誠意，則世界希望能有有關管制及裁軍建議之建議提出，而指蘇聯之裁軍建議不切實際，甚至不能達成信心而無信心則裁軍工作即不能進行。

At Friday's plenary session, the Assembly elected Norway, Cuba and Egypt to two-year terms as non-permanent members of the Security Council, beginning January 1. They well succeeded Belgium, Colombia and Syria, who were ineligible for immediate re-election.

在星期五之全體大會中，聯大推選挪威古巴埃及及擔任安理會非常理事，其任期兩年。

The Assembly also elected six new members to the Economic and Social Council for three-year terms—India and Belgium were elected to succeed Canada and the Netherlands, and China, France, Peru and Chile were re-elected.

聯大並推選經社理事會之六新理事國任期三年，印度與比利時當選，以繼加拿大與荷蘭之後，中，法，秘，智重行當選。

國軍主動撤離鄭汴
Chinese war Situation

Nanking, 23. (Reuter)—Government troops were being withdrawn from Chengchow and Kaifeng, two main cities on the Lunghai railway in North Honan, to be deployed down in the south, where a major battle of Central China was developing, unofficial but reliable sources said today.

路透社南京十月二十三日電：據非正式但極可靠消息，國軍已主動撤離鄭汴及開封兩地向南方展佈，華中大戰已揭幕。

The Government evacuation of Chengchow, main railway junction in Honan, and Kaifeng, the provincial capital, was believed to be a strategic move in line with the recent High Command decision to concentrate all available forces for vital operations, instead of stretching them to hold isolated points no longer having any strategic value.

此次鄭汴及開封之戰略撤守係據最高當局指示，集中兵力作機動戰，不再死守已無戰略價值之孤城。

The southward movement of the Government forces in Honan coincided with a report issued yesterday by General Pai Chung-hsi's Central China Headquarters at Hankow that Communists were under one-eyed General Liu Po-cheng, totalling eight armies—about 180,000 men—were poised for an attack on Nanyang, a strategic south-west Honan city, close to the Hupai border, with Sianyang, of the Peiping Hankow railway, as their final objective.

豫省國軍向南行動與昨日漢口豫軍總司令部發表報告相吻合，白氏云劉鄴侯部八個軍隊約十六萬人，圖謀進犯南陽。

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法工潮益趨嚴重
政府採緊急措施以武力鎮壓
RESISTANCE TO FRENCH GOVERNMENT MEASURES

Paris, Oct. 23. (Reuter)—French miners resistance to Government measures to stop their 20-day strike stiffened today with an assurance from the Communist-led Miners Federation: "The strike will be carried on, more united and more firm than ever."

據悉，內閣亦將對國內障礙之領導者採取行動，右翼政黨則要求立即實施一九四六年所訂之危害破壞罪罰法。

Two strikers were killed and 30 people wounded when police fired for the first time in retaliation for shots fired by strikers at Firminy, near the Loire storm centre of St. Etienne. Communist-led unions sent eriers beating drums through the streets of St. Etienne last night, appealing to all workers to strike today in protest against the deaths.

要受附近，弗明申礦區因罷工而鬧事，軍隊進駐，對罷工工人二名，及三十人受傷，共產黨領導之工會昨夜在聖艾提街道上，敲鼓游街，要求所有工人今日全體罷工以抗議此慘案。

The Cabinet decided last night to call up 50,000 reserves besides authorizing security forces to fire, after reading regulation warnings, if attacked by strikers.

政府昨決定召集五萬後備軍以應付罷工之危險。

Reserves of gendarmes (provincial police) and men of the 1948 Class, recently demobilized before the end of their service, as well as certain technicians, will be called up by the Cabinet, which came under pressure for stronger action as clashes spread in the last two days, and it was also decided that foreigners joining in demonstrations would be expelled from France.

兩日來發生衝突事件使法內閣不得不召集長期服役之兵士及一九四八年服役之兵士，並召集某些技術人員參加罷工之外，同時亦決定驅逐外國人參加罷工。

Prefects will be given the right to prohibit all meetings, even private ones, understood to cover all meetings of trade union branches and strike committees.

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He told newsmen that, as far as he knew, there were no preparations on movements occurring in its zone to indicate that the Soviet Union is preparing for war.

惟據華盛頓消息，蘇聯佔領區並無準備或移動以顯示蘇聯正在準備戰爭。

紐芬蘭工潮嚴重
Rail Strike in Newfoundland

St. Johns, Newfoundland, Oct. 22. (Reuter)—Newfoundland's ten-day old rail strike has cut off food and other essential supplies from all parts of the island, it was reported last night.

路透社紐芬蘭聖約翰十月二十二日電：據昨夜所得報告，此間持續十日之鐵路罷工已阻斷食物及其他必需品之來源。

The situation is becoming acute and American military authorities were using Sky-master planes to drop supplies to their outposts.

情況日趨嚴重，美軍當局已應用飛機空投軍需品。

Gander Airport, stepping-stone to Europe, was running short of petrol and the Imperial and Shell Oil companies were reported pooling their stocks. Supplies are held up at Lewisport.

紐芬蘭之加蘭站甘德空站已告缺乏汽油，帝國及殼牌石油公司儲油已耗出所有之存貨，路易斯港已暫停供油。

The Longshoremen's Union refused to handle freight for coastal steamers. Although strikers allowed the steamer "Kyle" to make the last trip of the season to Labrador, they did not allow her to carry freight for northern Newfoundland.

罷工工會已拒絕海輪運貨，罷工者雖允許沿海輪船前往拉布拉多，但他們不准該輪載貨往北紐芬蘭。

Warehouses were filled, and cargoes brought by the last cross-country trains were still in the wagons, reports stated.

據云，所有倉庫已堆滿，由最後火車運來之貨物仍裝在搬運車內。

Farmers on the west coast have complained that the strike is imperilling their harvest, as they are unable to store vegetables.

西海岸的農夫們都抱怨說此罷工阻礙了他們的收穫，因為他們不能存儲蔬菜。

外論選輯
蘇聯為何提議撤離朝鮮？
N.Y. TIMES REVIEWS KOREAN PROBLEM

The New York Times, in an editorial entitled "The Record of Korea," declared on September 25. 紐約時報於九月二十五日發表社論，其標題為「朝鮮的紀錄」內稱：

Soviet Russia's announcement that she is withdrawing her army from North Korea and inviting the United States to do the same in South Korea may seem on its face an acceptable procedure for giving Korea back to the Koreans. The record gives reason to doubt that this is Soviet intention. Let us look at the chronological record of the Soviet attitude on Korea:

蘇聯宣布蘇聯將自北朝鮮撤退其軍隊並邀請美國在南韓取同樣行動，此一舉動表面觀之，似為一可以接受而將朝鮮交還於朝鮮人之程序，但自紀錄上查之，使人對蘇聯用意，發生懷疑之理由，吾人翻閱蘇聯對朝鮮問題態度之紀錄：

一九四五年二月雅爾達會議
YALTA CONFERENCE, FEBRUARY 1945
Premier Stalin there subscribed to the Cairo declaration of December 1943 by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that Korea "in due course" should have her freedom, but proposed that she be placed temporarily under four-power trusteeship. Roosevelt and Churchill agreed.

史達林簽名確認一九四三年十二月羅斯福總統，邱吉爾首相，蔣委員長所發表之開羅宣言，朝鮮將來應有自由，但建議暫時將朝鮮置於四強託管之下，羅，邱表示同意。

(Agreement) with the same powers that the Red Army should accept the surrender of Japanese troops north of the 38th parallel in Korea and the United States the surrender of those south of that line. The United States, according to former Secretary of State Byrnes, did not understand that the 38th parallel was to be a closed line of demarcation between the two occupying forces. The Red Army made it just that—a barrier.

上述列強同意紅軍應在朝鮮三十八緯度以北對日軍受降，美國則於該緯度以南受降，據前國務卿拜爾斯稱：美國當時並不知悉三十八緯度為雙方佔領區之間一道封鎖線，紅軍將此線作成障礙物。

一九四五年十二月莫斯科會議
MOSCOW, DECEMBER 1945
The United States, Britain and Russia agreed that "with a view to the re-establishment of Korea as an independent state" the two occupying powers (Russia and the United States) should aid in setting up a provisional Korean government and arriving at an understanding for placing the country under trusteeship for a period up to five years. A joint commission was set up to coordinate administrative and economic matters between the Red Army and the U.S. Army. The Moscow conference did not, it should be noted, say anything about separate Korean areas.

英美蘇同意為使朝鮮重新成立一獨立國起見，兩佔領國（美蘇）應協助成立一朝鮮臨時政府，當時並同意，將朝鮮置於託管之下，以五年為期，同時並設立一美蘇聯合委員會，以協調行政與經濟問題，但該註明者，莫斯科會議並未談及關於朝鮮分區之情形。

一九四六年五月漢城會議
SEOUL, MAY 1946
The joint commission that had been sitting since January broke up in deadlock. The Soviet already had established in North Korea a people's committee of Korean Communists only, to which it purportedly had turned over the duties of civilian control, and refused to meet in South Korea—for the purpose of establishing a provisional government—with any Korean persons or groups that had opposed trusteeship. That excluded all but Communists from a provisional government for all Korea. The 38th parallel remained an absolute dividing line.

自該年一月以來，聯合委員會已陷於僵局，蘇聯已在北韓設立一完全由共產黨組織之人民委員會，有意將管理民政之職權移交與該人民委員會，並拒絕與反對託管之任何朝鮮個人或團體會晤，以討論臨時政府事宜。除共產黨外均不得參加朝鮮全境之臨時政府。北韓三十八度依然是一條絕對之分界線。

(To Be Continued 未完)

聯大通過
加拿大原子建議
UN Croup Adopts Canadian Atomic Resolution

Paris, (USIS)—The UN General Assembly's Political Committee today completed its work on the atomic energy question by approving, 41 to 6 with ten abstention a four-

